Exhibit 7



Transcript of Susan McDonald, Ph.D.

Date: December 19, 2019

Case: Russell, et al. -v- Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates

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             IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
           FOR THE EASTER DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA
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    MONIQUE RUSSELL, JASMINE RIGGINS, : NO.
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    ELSA M. POWELL, and DESIRE EVANS, : 18-5629
         Plaintiffs,
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    V .
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    EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
    FOREIGN MEDICAL GRADUATES,
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         Defendants.
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                 Thursday, December 19, 2019
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                     TRANSCRIPT OF DEPOSITION OF
     SUSAN MCDONALD, Ph.D., taken by and before
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    Michelle Tormey, Professional Reporter and
    Notary Public, at MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS
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16
    LLP, 1701 Market Street, Philadelphia,
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    Pennsylvania 19103, commencing at 9:10 a.m.
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1 BY MR. CERYES: 2 Q And that they may serve in that 3 role despite not having a subspecialty or 4 specialty in survey methodology or design? 5 Oh, absolutely. 6 You write in your reports -- let's 7 turn to Page 8 -- in the first -- well, the 8 second sentence, she was specifically hired 9 to put numbers to her hypotheses concerning 10 the traumatic effects and life changes experienced by women receiving care from 11 12 Dr. Akoda. 13 What do you mean by hired to put numbers on her hypotheses? 14 15 Well, Dr. Steinberg entered this 16 process with the very strong hypothesis that 17 the women who were treated by Dr. Akoda had 18 experienced harm of various kinds. And it's 19 my understanding based on her own sort of 20 vague description of what her mission was, 2.1 and what I intuit about the way she seems to 22 use her data, that her goal was to assign 23 numbers to those so that generalizations 24 could be made to the broader universe of 25 other women, the women that were solicited

1	for the survey, 575, or something like that.
2	So the assumption is when you're talking to
3	hundreds of women that the expectation is
4	that numbers will be generated. And, in
5	fact, she did generate some numbers.
6	Q Now, I want to briefly review some
7	of the various criticisms that you offer in
8	your report.
9	Among the criticisms
10	regarding I guess the generalizability
11	of the responses is the concept that these
12	women are I guess as you characterize here
13	on Page 9 alleged victims or financial
14	stakeholders, is that fair?
15	A Let me find the line. I'm not sure
16	that I heard your question correctly. I
17	think you were referring to not alleged
18	i.e., the participants are consumers or
19	voters the not alleged victims or
20	financial stakeholders. And if you're asking
21	me whether I believe that statement is true,
22	the answer is, yes, but I'm not sure what
23	your question really was.
24	Q Given that this population are
25	people who are potential plaintiffs in

42 1 litigation -- or, claimants in litigation, 2 would there be any way to assess or survey 3 their potential emotional harm given the 4 potential financial stake that they may have 5 in the outcome of this litigation? 6 I certainly can't say no, there is 7 no way to do it. There are better ways to do 8 it and there are limitations on the way you 9 interpret the responses of people who have 10 responded versus those who have chosen not So it's less about you can never do that 11 12 and more about understanding the implications 13 of the relationship between these survey 14 participants and the outcome of the case, so 15 that you can put the data in context and you 16 can evaluate its validity as well as its 17 statistical reliability. 18 Dr. Steinberg did reference in her 19 report the -- or, at least included a 20 consideration that that's something that she 2.1 thought about, potential financial interest 22 in the outcome? 23 She may have. I don't recall that sentence particularly. 24 25 You reference the survey Q

43 invitation -- which was sent by lawyers -- in 1 2 terms of the potential impacts that that 3 invitation might have on the individuals 4 filling out the survey, you've set forth 5 those concerns in your report in their 6 entirety? 7 Α I'm sorry. I missed the question. 8 I did mention that, yes, but the entirety 9 part I don't recall. 10 Within your report you've explained why you think the invitation itself may have 11 12 had an impact on the individuals filling out 13 the survey? Yes, both who chose to and what 14 Α 15 they might have written. 16 At the bottom of Page 9, you refer 17 to Dr. Steinberg making efforts to minimize 18 the potential biasing effects and welcoming 19 them bringing her own confirmation biases to 20 bear in construction of the survey and 2.1 analysis of the data. 22 What do you mean by 23 "minimizing and welcoming those biasing effects?" 2.4

MR. SHAFFER:

Let me object to the

1	MR. SHAFFER: Objection to form.
2	THE WITNESS: Well, if someone were
3	to ask me to give examples, I would
4	certainly read them carefully with that
5	eye. But there are a couple that I
6	recall; one, the ripping of the
7	clitoris, I found to be lacking in
8	credibility to me. Not that I dispute
9	the conviction with which that statement
10	was offered, it just didn't necessarily
11	make sense to me. You know, again, I am
12	not here to assert the truthfulness of
13	any given individual. I am only here to
14	talk about the survey and what value it
15	has. And individuals of course may
16	testify in courts or any other place and
17	be cross-examined on that. But I can
18	say from a survey research perspective
19	that I don't know what to do with
20	anything that came out of this survey.
21	BY MR. CERYES:
22	Q Okay. Do these summary statements
23	provide you any information about the
24	individual experiences of the women who
25	completed this survey?

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1 MR. SHAFFER: Objection to form. 2 THE WITNESS: I'm not sure what you 3 mean, exactly; what you're asking me if 4 I now know or feel as a result of 5 reading them. 6 BY MR. CERYES: 7 Is there anything included within 0 8 Exhibit 5 -- the summary statements -- that 9 would allow you to learn anything about the 10 experiences that these women had through 11 their treatment with this individual? 12 I think that if I were responsible 13 for -- once we start talking about individual 14 women, I think if I were responsible for 15 drawing interpretations about individuals, I 16 would be thinking about qualitative research 17 in which these women were questioned and 18 probed on specific information to fully 19 understand their responses. And what I said 20 earlier still holds. This is not qualitative 2.1 information. These are verbatims and their 22 interpretation and their meaningfulness 23 without further probing to contextualize and 24 confirm and explain some cases what they 25 meant -- because it's not always clear what

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1 they mean -- would be necessary to make a 2 determination by someone -- not me; it's not 3 my role here -- about the veracity or 4 meaningfulness of any of them. 5 Okay. So without going through 6 that process that you described, Exhibit 5 7 provides no meaningful or helpful information 8 about the experiences of these women in your 9 view? 10 MR. SHAFFER: Objection as asked 11 and answered. 12 THE WITNESS: It depends on what 13 you mean by meaningful. I don't know 14 what a judge would do with it. I have 15 no idea. If you present this 16 information this way, I don't know what 17 it's legal bearing has. I can tell you 18 that it is neither qualitative research 19 nor is it quantitative research. BY MR. CERYES: 20 2.1 Would you defer to a psychiatrist 0 22 as to whether the verbatims included within 23 Exhibit 5 could be used to reach any opinions 24 about the nature and extent of damages 25 suffered by patients of Igberase/Akoda?

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1 MR. SHAFFER: Objection to form. 2 THE WITNESS: No, I would not 3 because the method by which these data 4 were extracted is not the realm of 5 psychiatric examination. 6 methodology resides with survey 7 research. This was a process that 8 occurred as a result of survey 9 invitations to women who chose to 10 respond to a survey among -- in a 11 population who chose to respond to 12 invitation to be part of litigation. 13 This is not notes from a psychiatric 14 interview. So Dr. Steinberg can testify 15 with regard to how she would interpret 16 She's entitled to do that. 17 would not credit this as psychiatric 18 information myself because its source is 19 survey research. BY MR. CERYES: 20 2.1 Okay. Is it fair to say that in 22 all of the responses and summary statements 23 provided, you would not feel comfortable 24 saying that any of that documentation 25 reflects that any women have experienced harm

1	by virtue of being treated by Igberase/Akoda?
2	MR. SHAFFER: Objection to form.
3	THE WITNESS: I don't know what to
4	do with this information. And, in
5	part again, this is parsing. I don't
6	know what any of these statements
7	themselves mean. I don't know in
8	some cases, they're hard to even
9	interpret, just to understand what's
10	being said and what connections are
11	being made. That's one thing.
12	What needs to be parsed is the "as
13	a result of being seen or treated by
14	Dr. Akoda," and it's not clear to me
15	what somebody would have said depending
16	on how they learned about or what
17	information was imparted to them about
18	Dr. Akoda, and that's part of this as
19	well. I mean, that's the 600-pound
20	gorilla in the room. What were these
21	women told about him. What was their
22	experience or their thought process
23	before they were told about him. So is
24	a result of being treated is not exactly
25	the same as a result of being treated